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CITY AND COUNTY BOROUGH OF WAKEFIELD



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF
HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR

1970

D.B. Reynolds, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health
Principal School Medical Officer



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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL CHAMBERS,
KING STREET,
WAKEFIELD.

June, 1971.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the City of Wakefield.

I have pleasure in presenting my first Annual
Report as Medical Officer of the City of Wakefield.

VITAL STATISTICS

The birth rate at 14.7 per 1,000 population was the lowest recorded figure since 1956, and was 1.3 below the rate for England and Wales. The death rate at 14.9 was 3.8 above the national average, but I believe this to be reflected in deaths of old people in geriatric units of residential accommodation who are regarded as City residents if their length of stay in a residential geriatric unit exceeds six months; and the West Riding County Council has one such establishment in Wakefield serving the needs of persons from outside the City, whilst there are two hospitals, one geriatric and the other mental.

The death rate of infants under the age of one year - referred to as the infant mortality rate - was 27 per 1,000 live births, and was 50% higher than the national average; and reference to the statistics on page 13 shows the death rates of younger babies to be substantially higher than nationally, namely:-

	<u>Wakefield</u>	<u>England and Wales</u>
Perinatal mortality (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	37	23
Early neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	17	11
Neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births)	22	12

I have studied the records appertaining to the 24 babies born alive to residents of the City except for one whose mother came from Glasgow and was regarded as a City resident whilst she was confined at Manygates Maternity Hospital. The records show that 11 babies died in the first 24 hours of life, 3 more before the second day of life, and one other by the fifth day, showing a total of 15 before the end of one week. Of the remaining babies, 1 died in the second week, 3 in the third week, 3 more in the second month, and the last aged 6 months.

The interesting factor which has emerged from these figures, having in mind that we are dealing with a very small number in relation to national statistics, is that of the 23 infant deaths, 12, or slightly higher than 50% was associated with prematurity, compared with a national 24% of deaths recorded in the first week of life recently reported upon by the Chief Medical Officer of the Department of Health and Social Security.

By 1967, the infant mortality rate in Wakefield had reduced to 15.4 and was the lowest ever recorded in the City. I view with concern the rising figures in the past three years to the highest figure in the past decade.

There are obviously many factors which can result in infant mortality. Poor housing with its evil consequences used to be an important one, but slums no longer exist in the City. It is possible that the desire to attain higher standards of living causing an increasing number of women to work outside the home and possibly neglecting their ante-natal care might now be a primary factor in the swinging over of the pendulum. Whatever may be the cause, it is important that all medical, nursing and para-nursing staff engaged in caring for the expectant mother must endeavour to inculcate high standards of pre-natal care.

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

After discussions in 1969 with the general practitioners, it was agreed that the Health Visitors should be attached to groups of practices as from the 1st January, 1970. This meant that a Health Visitor, instead of having a geographical area of the town, would deal only with those patients of the general practitioner to whom she was attached, regardless of where they lived within the City.

Attachment by both the Health Visitors and the general practitioners has been considered to be very satisfactory. It has added variety and scope to the Health Visitor, and made the general practitioner aware as to where the Health Department can help him. Also it is one more step in the effort to unite the tripartite health service.

Another new venture during the year was the appointment of two bath attendants in place of one district nurse. This has relieved the remaining district nurses of a time-consuming duty, and has left them free to practise their nursing skills to fuller advantage.

A further innovation during the year was in co-operation with the Welfare Services Department where a physiotherapist gave wax baths to a number of residents in a Welfare Home who suffered from rheumatoid arthritis. This treatment was found to be beneficial and a contribution to our efforts to keep the elderly mobile.

During the year discussions took place with the Wakefield Hospital Group with a view to appointing an Ambulance Liaison Officer who, by co-ordinating the out-patient appointments, would save patients waiting, and also cut down the number of journeys made by the Ambulance Service. It is hoped in 1971 to have this appointment filled.

Liaison with the hospitals takes place regularly both with the administrators and the consultants, and meetings take place throughout the year on such matters as maternity care, ambulance service, control of infectious diseases, geriatric liaison, etc.

So too, with the general practitioners, contact is maintained through the Executive Council and also the Local Medical Committee, as well as the ready exchange of information through the attached Health Visitors.

During the year, once again the question of fluoridation was taken to the Health Committee, who by a majority made a recommendation that this should be implemented. However, the Council rejected the proposal, but it is hoped that at some future date this ingredient of water - fluoride - will be accepted as being beneficial for the inhabitants of the City.

The loan of medical equipment is constantly in demand, and some larger items are frequently being requested, such as beds for paraplegics sent home to be looked after by their families: who very often have moved into the area because the persons affected has been in the local paraplegic unit for some months or years.

During the year two patients have had their homes converted for renal dialysis, and this also has made demands for equipment such as hospital-type beds.

STAFF

In 1970 the Department continued to be short of a Deputy Medical Officer of Health and also of an Assistant Medical Officer. However, part-time medical practitioners continued to help on a sessional basis, and the Department was fortunate in obtaining the services of a sessional doctor qualified in ascertaining handicapped children,

In the latter part of the year there was also experienced a shortage of midwives, but help was readily offered by Manygates Hospital to tide us over until the response to advertisements elicited a satisfactory number of suitable applicants.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to express my thanks to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for the help and support given to me during the year, and lastly, and by no means least, to my staff, both professional and clerical, who, by their conscientious work, have met all the demands made of them.

Yours sincerely,

D. B. REYNOLDS

Medical Officer of Health

HEALTH COMMITTEE 1970

Chairman: Councillor W. F. J. Hannaford
 Deputy Chairman: Alderman H. S. Grainger
 The Mayor: Councillor H. Clark

Alderman J. H. Taylor
 Alderman R. Wheater, M.B.E., J.P.
 Councillor J. W. Cranswick
 Councillor H. Hall
 Councillor J. Hall
 Councillor J. Howarth
 Councillor J. W. S. Howarth
 Councillor H. Jones
 Councillor H. Livesey
 Councillor C. Palmer
 Councillor K. W. Rhodes
 Councillor Mrs. I. E. Senior

Non-Council Members Appointed upon Nomination from Other
 Bodies:

Nominating Body

Mr. D. J. Watson	National Health Service Wakefield Executive Council
Dr. E. Norton	Wakefield Local Medical Committee
Mrs. F. Tyas	Wakefield Hospital Management Committee

HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF, 1970

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer:-

DENIS BUCKLEY REYNOLDS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
(from 1.1.70)

Public Health Department, Town Hall Chambers,
King Street, Wakefield.

Telephone No: Office, Wakefield 75157

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer:-

Post Vacant

Medical Officer in Department:-

Post Vacant

Chief Dental Officer and Principal School Dental Officer:-

R. E. WHITTAM, L.D.S., R.C.S.(Eng.)

Dental Officer to Ante-Natal Clinics (Part-time):-

A. V. D. BUTLER, L.D.S.

Public Analyst:-

R. A. DALLEY, F.R.I.C.

Chief Public Health Inspector:-

W. B. TWYFORD, (*)

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:-

A. BARKER, (*)

(*) Certificate of the Royal Society of Health for Smoke Inspectors

District Public Health Inspectors and Inspectors of Meat
and Other Foods:-

G. HEPWORTH
J. D. HILL
MISS D. KEIGHLEY (from 1.7.70)
B. MURGATROYD
D. PERKIN (*) (resigned 21.6.70)
S. S. SPURR
J. A. WINTERBURN

Authorised Meat Inspectors:-

D. A. ROBERTS
V. SHARMAN

Technical Assistant:-

G. R. ANDERSON (commenced 21.9.70)

Trainee Public Health Inspector:-

A. J. WILLIAMS

(*) Certificate of the Royal Society of Health for Smoke
Inspectors

Superintendent Nursing Officer and Superintendent Midwife:-

MRS. A. A. WARD, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Health Visiting Staff:-

MRS. C. ARBLASTER, S.R.N., S.C.M., (PART 1), H.V. Cert.
(recommenced 13.4.70)
MRS. I. ARMSTRONG, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
MISS M. D. CLARK, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
MRS. E. G. CLIFFORD, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
MRS. F. R. CRABB, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
MRS. E. GOTHORP, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
MRS. I. GRAZIER, (*) S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
(resigned 6.9.70)
MRS. A. INMAN, S.R.N., S.C.M., (PART 1), H.V. Cert.
MRS. M. MARTIN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
MRS. B. M. PRASHAR, S.R.N., S.C.M., (PART 1), H.V. Cert.
MRS. B. ROBSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., (PART 1), H.V. Cert.
MRS. M. SCOTT, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
MRS. L. van der VALK, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

(*) Fieldwork Instructor

Venereal Diseases Social Worker (part-time):-

MRS. E. W. COHEN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., QUEEN'S
NURSE

Assistant Health Visitors:-

MRS. M. ANDERSON, S.E.N.
MRS. M. HEMSLEY, S.E.N.

Student Health Visitor:-

MRS. P. FROBISHER, S.R.N., S.C.M., (from 26.9.70)

Home Nurses:-

Senior: MISS P. A. LEADBEATER, S.R.N., O.N.C., S.C.M.,
QUEEN'S NURSE

Full-time:-

MISS L. G. BATTAMS, S.R.N., S.C.M., QUEEN'S NURSE
(retired 30.6.70)

MR. F. CALCUTT, S.R.N., O.N.C., QUEEN'S NURSE

MRS. M. COOK, S.E.N. (commenced 16.2.70)

MRS. F. M. CROSSLAND, S.R.N., O.N.C., QUEEN'S NURSE

MRS. I. F. LESLIE, S.R.N., S.C.M.

MRS. B. McCORMACK, S.R.N., QUEEN'S NURSE

MRS. L. PAYNE, S.R.N., O.N.C., S.C.M., (PART 1)
(commenced 1.4.70)

MRS. B. PROCTOR, S.E.N.

MRS. C. RAMSDEN, S.R.N., O.N.C., (resigned 25.1.70)

MISS P. TINKER, S.R.N. (resigned 17.1.70)

MRS. A. WARREN, S.R.N., QUEEN'S NURSE

MRS. I. J. WRAY, S.R.N., O.N.C., QUEEN'S NURSE
(resigned 25.1.70)

Part-time:-

MRS. H. HARROP, S.E.N.

MRS. E.M. HOLLAND, S.R.N., S.C.M., QUEEN'S NURSE

Midwives:-

MRS. B. CLARKE, S.R.N., S.C.M., (resigned 31.10.70)
 MRS. B. CROWTHER, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 MRS. P. FORBISHER, S.R.N., S.C.M. (to 25.9.70)
 MRS. S. GAUNT, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 MISS V. LEAROYD, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 MRS. C. L. MOLLOY, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 MRS. S. C. PARK, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 MRS. W. ROBINSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., (resigned 21.7.70)

School Clinic Nurse:-

MRS. J. DOYLE, S.R.N.

Physiotherapist:-

MRS. M. WILSON, M.C.S.P.

Senior Mental Welfare Officer:-

J. P. GRAINGER, S.R.N., R.M.N., R.M.P.A.

Mental Welfare Officers:-

MRS. F. APPS
 C. ROBINSON

Supervisor, Training Centre:-

MRS. P. M. VOGELER

Warden, Stoneville Hostel:-

MISS H. VICKERS

Home Help Organiser:-

MRS. M. SANDERSON

Ambulance Officer:-

M. G. MOUNTAIN

Chief Administrative Assistant:-

G. F. BAUME

Administrative and Clerical Staff:-

MISS A. ARMITAGE
MRS. S. ATKINSON
MRS. L. ATMORE (resigned 22.2.70)
MISS J. M. BROADHEAD (commenced 23.3.70)
J. CHARLESWORTH (resigned 14.6.70)
MISS C. CLIFTON
MRS. J. FOX
MRS. J. M. GIBSON
W. HEMINGWAY (commenced 13.7.70)
MISS J. R. LAND
MRS. E. MOUTREY
MRS. V. NAYLOR
MRS. J. PETERS
MRS. V. SATTERSFITT
MISS S. SHARPE
MRS. B. SUGGITT
MISS H. VAUSE
MRS. B. WARD (Dental Attendant)
MISS S. E. WILLIAMS (commenced 30.11.70)
MRS. D. WOOD (resigned 23.10.70)
MRS. P. WOOD, A.S.T.C. (Secretary to Medical Officer
of Health)

PART 1GENERAL STATISTICS

1. Area of City	5,801 acres
2. Population as at mid 1970	59,450
3. Number of dwelling houses at 31.3.70 ...	19,813
4. Rateable value at 1.4.70	£2,553,152
5. Product of a penny rate 1969/70	
Gross	£10,331

VITAL STATISTICS

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>
Legitimate - Male	412	410	448
Female	385	385	380
Illegitimate - Male	41	48	39
Female	38	39	42
Total live births	<u>876</u>	<u>882</u>	<u>909</u>
Birth rate per 1000 population	14.7	14.8	15.1
Birth rate adjusted	15.0	15.1	15.4
Birth rate (England and Wales) .	16.0	16.3	16.9
Illegitimate live births % of total live births	9.0%	10.0%	8.91%
<u>Still Births</u>			
Legitimate - Male	7	8	15
Female	10	7	7
Illegitimate - Male	1	1	-
Female	-	-	1
	<u>18</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>23</u>
Rate per 1000 total births (live & still)	20.0	18.0	25.3
Rate per 1000 total births (live & still) (E & W)	13.0	13.0	14.0
Total live and still births ...	894	898	932

<u>Infant Mortality</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>
Infant deaths under 1 year of age	24	23	18
Total infant deaths per 1000 total live births	27	26	19.8
Legitimate infant deaths per 1000 legitimate live births	28	28	21.7
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1000 illegitimate live births	25	11	-
Infant deaths per 1000 total live births (E & W)	18	18	18
<u>Neo-natal Mortality</u>			
Deaths under 4 weeks per 1000 total live births	22	15	12.1
Deaths under 1 week per 1000 total live births	17	11	8.8
<u>Perinatal Mortality</u>			
Still births and deaths under 1 week per 1000 total live and still births	37	29	33
<u>Deaths</u>			
Males	435	429	466
Females	448	459	504
Total deaths	<u>883</u>	<u>888</u>	<u>970</u>
Crude death rate per 1000 population			
Death rate adjusted	14.9	14.9	16.1
Death rate (England and Wales)	13.3	13.6	14.2
Death rate (England and Wales)	11.7	11.9	11.9

A detailed analysis of causes of deaths is shown in Table.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS

Year	Population	Births	Birth Rate	Deaths	Death Rate	Infantile Deaths	Infant Death Rate	Perinatal Mortality Rate
1961	60,038	942	15.6	783	12.9	21	22.3	40.4
1962	60,560	977	16.1	825	13.6	18	18.4	27.1
1963	60,430	910	15.1	875	14.5	25	27.5	28.0
1964	60,130	977	16.2	802	13.3	16	16.4	32.2
1965	60,100	976	16.2	807	13.4	19	19.5	28.0
1966	60,040	939	15.6	848	14.1	15	16.0	30.4
1967	60,020	912	15.2	794	13.2	14	15.4	25.8
1968	60,200	909	15.1	970	16.1	18	19.8	33.3
1969	59,630	882	14.8	888	14.9	23	26.0	29.0
1970	59,450	876	14.7	883	14.9	24	27.0	37.0

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1970

Cause of Death	Sex	All Ages	Under 4 wks.	4 wks. to 1 yr.	Age in Years										Cause of Death	Sex	All Ages	Under 4 wks.	4 wks. to 1 yr.	Age in Years									
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	1-						5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-		
All Causes	M. F.	436 448	11 8	4 1	- 3	2 1	3 3	2 2	11 5	29 23	87 47	145 118	142 237	All Causes	M. F.	436 448	11 8	4 1	- 3	2 1	3 3	2 2	11 5	29 23	87 47	145 118	142 237		
B. 1 Cholera	M. F.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	B. 19(5) Malignant Neoplasm, Larynx	M. F.	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -			
B. 2 Typhoid Fever	M. F.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	B. 19(6) Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus ...	M. F.	32 7	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	2 2	12 1	16 3	2 -		
B. 3 Bacillary dysentery and amoebiasis ...	M. F.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	B. 19(7) Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M. F.	- 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 2	- 3	- 1	- 1			
B. 4 Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	M. F.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	B. 19(8) Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	M. F.	- 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 2	- 2	- 3	- 2			
B. 5 Tuberculosis of respiratory system	M. F.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	B. 19(9) Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	M. F.	3 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	2 -			
B. 6 Other tuberculosis including late effects	M. F.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	B. 19(10) Leukaemia	M. F.	4 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	2 -	1 -	- -		
B. 7 Plague	M. F.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	B. 19(11) Other Malignant Neoplasms	M. F.	21 17	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	2 4	8 6	6 5	3 1		
B. 8 Diphtheria	M. F.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	B. 20 Benign neoplasms and neoplasms of unspecified nature	M. F.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -			
B. 9 Whooping Cough	M. F.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	B. 21 Diabetes Mellitus .	M. F.	2 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	4 2			
B. 10 Streptococcal sore throat and scarlet fever	M. F.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	B. 22 Avitaminoses and other nutritional deficiency	M. F.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -			
B. 11 Meningococcal infection	M. F.	1 -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	B. 46(1) Other Endocrine Etc. Diseases	M. F.	- 2	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -		
B. 12 Acute Poliomyelitis	M. F.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	B. 23 Anaemias	M. F.	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -		
B. 13 Smallpox	M. F.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	B. 46(2) Other diseases of blood and blood forming organs ...	M. F.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -		
B. 14 Measles	M. F.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	B. 46(3) Mental Disorders ..	M. F.	1 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- 2	- 1		
B. 15 Typhus and rickettsioses	M. F.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	B. 24 Meningitis	M. F.	1 1	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -		
B. 16 Malaria	M. F.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	B. 46(4) Multiple Sclerosis	M. F.	- 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	1 1	- -	- -		
B. 17 Syphilis and its sequelae	M. F.	- 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	B. 25 Active rheumatic fever	M. F.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -		
B. 18 Other infective and parasitic diseases	M. F.	- 2	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	B. 26 Chronic rheumatic heart disease ...	M. F.	2 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 3	1 1	- 5		
B. 19(1) Malignant neoplasm, Buccal Cavity etc.	M. F.	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	B. 27 Hypertensive disease	M. F.	6 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 1	1 4	3 3		
B. 19(2) Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	M. F.	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	B. 28 Ischaemic heart disease	M. F.	122 100	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	5 -	11 1	27 8	40 35	38 56			
B. 19(3) Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	M. F.	2 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 2	1 1	1 3	B. 29 Other forms of Heart Disease ...	M. F.	14 23	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	9 4	4 18			
B. 19(4) Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	M. F.	10 14	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	3 3	4 4																

/Contd...

PART IIPERSONAL HEALTH SERVICESNATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

Section 21 Health Centres

- " 22 Care of Mothers and Young Children
- " 23 Midwifery Service
- " 24 Health Visiting
- " 25 Home Nursing
- " 26 Vaccination and Immunisation
- " 27 Ambulance Service
- " 28 Prevention of Illness, Care and
Aftercare
- " 29 Home Help Service

HEALTH CENTRES (Section 21)

No purpose-built Health Centres have been erected and neither are any intended to be built in the foreseeable future.

Accommodation in Child Welfare Centres will continue to be made available to any general practitioner wishing to use it.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN (Section 22)

This section provides a preventive health service, including dental care for expectant and nursing mothers and for children under the age of five years. The nurses concerned with the provision of a number of these services are domiciliary midwives and health visitors and therefore to have a proper appreciation of work undertaken by them, it is necessary to read this section in conjunction with the sections devoted to a description of activities given on pages 22 and 23.

Ante-natal Care

During 1970, 347 expectant mothers attended the ante-natal clinics held at four of the City's Centres.

In the year 129 women made 941 attendances at relaxation classes held at the Kettlethorpe Community Centre and at the Principal Child Welfare Centre. Eighty-five of the women were booked for domiciliary confinements and the remainder at hospitals.

Four sessions are held each at the Principal Clinic at Margaret Street and at Kettlethorpe. Each session lasts two hours. In the first hour the Health Visitor instructs the class on all aspects of child care including feeding, bathing, sterilization of feeding equipment, child development and prophylaxis. During the second hour, the expectant mothers receive instruction in a very modern approach to childbirth, known as Psychoprophylaxis.

Child Health Centres

Weekly infant welfare clinics are now held at seven premises situated in all parts of the City. Wherever possible a doctor attends at fortnightly intervals, but two health visitors are in regular attendance to give advice on all aspects of child management, health and behavioural problems. The health visitors also undertake all prophylaxis, except vaccination against smallpox which is available when the doctor is in attendance.

It is interesting that the number of children who attended the clinics in 1970 showed an increase of 181 or almost 9% over the attendances for the previous year. Attendances rose slightly too from 11,498 to 11,586. It is too early to determine whether these increases, small though they are, have arrested the decline in attendances that I commented upon last year, but they are encouraging.

A summary of attendances at the Child Health Clinics was as follows:-

	<u>1970</u>
No. of children who attended	
(a) Born in 1970	720
(b) Born in 1969	740
(c) Born in 1965-68	733
	<hr/>
	2193
	<hr/>
Total attendances in year	11586

The distribution of welfare foods during 1970 with a comparison of the previous year was as follows:-

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1969</u>
National Dried Milk	2025	2727
Cod Liver Oil	497	638
Vitamin Tablets (packets)	953	942
Orange Juice	12342	12294

Issues to Day Nurseries and Maternity Hospitals:-

National Dried Milk	78	45
Orange Juice	574	758

Care of the Premature Baby

Arrangements exist with the Regional Hospital Board for the emergency admission of prematurely born infants to a premature baby unit at the Manygates Hospital. An emergency "flying squad" based on the Manygates Hospital serves Wakefield and District. In addition an "Oxygenaire" portable incubator is stored and maintained for constant readiness at the Ambulance Depot and used for the transportation from home to hospital of any premature or young baby.

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>
1. No. of premature live births			
(a) Born in hospital	55	54	34
(b) Born at home	11	10	16
(c) Total premature live births	66	64	50
2. No. of babies who died			
(a) Within 24 hours of birth	7	4	5
(b) Between 1st day and 7th day of life	1	2	2
(c) Between 7th day and 28th day of life	2	2	-
3. No. of babies who survived 28 days of life	56	56	43
4. No. of premature still births	15	10	17

Day Nursery

The Day Nursery continued to provide a useful role and priority was given to children having a single parent and those admitted on social medical grounds. Non-priority cases are admitted where the parents agree to pay the standard daily charge on the understanding that they will accept a week's notice to make alternative arrangements for their child should the place be required for a child in the priority group.

Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948

By the 31st December, 1970, 11 premises for playgroup activities and 10 daily minders had been registered. Collectively they catered for 208 children. All were visited at regular intervals and with one exception provided a satisfactory standard of care and facility.

Premises are strictly supervised by the health visiting staff to ensure a high standard of care.

Orthopaedic Treatment

Only three children under the age of five were treated last year for flat foot, knock knee and spasticity. One was treated at the clinic and the others at their home. Only the spastic child was a new case, although he had been an out-patient at Pinderfields General Hospital where the parent had been taught the daily exercises for her child to do at home. In addition the Physiotherapist made regular weekly visits to the Training Centre.

The number of pre-school children receiving treatment has decreased with the passage of years and this might indicate that children may be gradually improving physically or that the minor orthopaedic conditions associated with early age improve spontaneously without treatment.

Dental Treatment of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children under School Age

During the year, the number of children under five attending for inspection and treatment was very similar to 1969.

Closely analysing the statistics with those for 1969, it can be seen that there has been a very small decrease in the amount of conservative treatment, and an equally small increase in the number of deciduous teeth which have had to be extracted. Undoubtedly this can be attributed to the fractional increase in emergency cases attending in 1970.

Concerning the treatment for expectant and nursing mothers: very little can be reported about this part of the Service, as we did not have a single patient for either inspection or treatment. Over the years there has been a

decline in the treatment of pre and post-natal patients, and one must assume that the reason for this is that patients are attending the surgeries of their own dental practitioners from whom they are receiving excellent service.

Summary of Dental Treatment

1. Expectant and Nursing Mothers:-

(a)	No. of first visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b)	No. of subsequent visits	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c)	No. of completed courses of treatment	.							...

2. Children:-

(a)	No. of first visits	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
(b)	No. of subsequent visits	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
(c)	No. of completed courses of treatment	.							32

Speech Therapy

Few pre-school children were seen at the clinic in 1970. Of those who were seen advice was given to parents regarding language stimulation and correction of articulatory difficulties and the children were only seen occasionally by the Therapist. In all cases there was improvement and when the children entered school speech therapy was no longer necessary.

In the Training Centre 10 children were still being seen regularly including one or two additions from the younger children. Improvement has been seen in many cases due mainly to the help and co-operation of the staff who are able to continue throughout the week on lines given by the Therapist, when she is not in attendance.

Care of Unmarried Mothers and their Children

The Wakefield Corporation make an annual contribution to the Wakefield Moral Welfare Association, under whose auspices The Haven at Pontefract, a home for unmarried mothers and their children is maintained. Unmarried mothers from the City of Wakefield are normally admitted to this Home to receive care and attention, although on occasions it is necessary to use the Homes of other organisations, voluntary and religious. The Council has agreed to accept financial responsibility for the maintenance of the mother whilst in

the Home for periods of six weeks before and seven weeks after confinement. Any contribution which the girl is able to make reduces the amount of the Corporation's liability.

During 1970, the Corporation accepted financial responsibility for 5 women.

The following report has been submitted by the Wakefield and Pontefract Deaneries Moral Welfare Association, and relates to the activities of the Association during 1970 in relation to residents of Wakefield.

The total numbers of girls seeking our help increased this year although the number from Wakefield City decreased.

The majority of the Wakefield babies were delivered at Manygates Maternity Hospital and many were fostered from hospital, prior to adoption. We are fortunate that our foster parents continue to offer their services. If she wishes, a mother may visit her baby in the foster home.

Some girls prefer to look after their babies themselves, and our Mother and Baby Homes offer the opportunity for them to do so in a stable environment. Wakefield Corporation continue to accept financial responsibility for such girls.

The Homes are adapting to changing needs and now accept girls whilst they are still working during their pregnancy if they require somewhere to live. They follow their daily employment, but live at the Home and pay towards their keep.

During 1970, 100 girls sought help. Twenty-two were from Wakefield City and the remaining 78 were from the West Riding.

From Wakefield, 18 were single
3 were divorced or separated
1 was married (extra marital pregnancy)

Their age groups were:

Aged	15	-	18	8
"	19	-	21	6
"	22	-	24	5
"	25	-	30	2
"	31	and over		1

During the year 25 babies were born to Wakefield mothers:-

5 were born at Mother and Baby Homes	)	11 were adopted.
19 were born in hospital	)	14 were kept by
1 was born at home	)	their mothers.

MIDWIFERY SERVICE
(Section 23)

The midwives attend each of the four ante-natal clinics organised by the Authority when they see and book expectant mothers, and undertake pre-natal examinations at regular intervals. They also attend the relaxation classes as a member of the team of health visitors and physiotherapist, and give talks on topics of health education. They visit the homes of expectant mothers to assess their suitability for a domiciliary confinement.

The midwives are not attached to the general practitioners in the recognised usage of that word, but most assist general practitioners at their ante-natal surgery sessions, and each has her own general practitioner.

During the first half of the year the Department had a full staff of seven, but in the second half three left, two for health reasons and the third was seconded to the University for health visitor training. This created a shortage but the Manygates Maternity Hospital came to our aid by agreeing to offer a hospital confinement to all for whom the domiciliary midwives felt unable to provide an adequate service.

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>
1. No. of domiciliary confinements	270	288	341	351	437
2. No. of hospital confinements	604	574	555	548	453
3. No. of persons delivered in hospital but discharged and attended by domiciliary midwives before the 10th day ...	481	566	461	456	360

Incidence of Congenital Malformations

The Registrar General is informed monthly of congenital malformations observable at birth and during 1970, 16 malformations were discovered at birth in 15 babies (live and stillborn).

The conditions were as follows:-

Central nervous system	3
Alimentary system	4
Urino-genital system	2
Limbs	4
Other systems	1
Other malformations	2

Information upon these malformations is derived from notifications of birth submitted by the midwife or doctor present at the confinement. The information can be of considerable benefit in the long term planning of certain services such as the Limb Fitting Service of the Department of Health, Special Education Services for the Handicapped, and also in the association of certain congenital malformations and certain specific drugs - a subject constantly under the concern of the Dunlop Committee for the Safety of Drugs.

HEALTH VISITING SERVICE (Section 24)

The year 1970 dawned with the attachment of health visitors to general practitioners, achieved by the practitioners voluntarily grouping themselves into six practices so making it possible for me to arrange for a full-time and a part-time health visitor to be attached to each group. Initially therefore five pairs of health visitors and a single health visitor were attached to three multiple practices and to six smaller practices coupled together. The evolution of the scheme during the year resulted in the divorcement of the couplets each with its own health visitor, but arranged to ensure that staff absences could be covered.

The health visitors continued to be based in the Health Department, but they visited the group surgeries at least twice weekly for consultation.

The health visitors also undertake the routine work of the Authority and this has not been disrupted by attachment. In addition to attending all the usual clinics, Infant Welfare, Cytology, Ante-natal, Relaxation, Ophthalmic, School Medical Inspections, Hygiene Inspections, and taking Health Education classes in schools, they also carry out the routine visiting of, for example, new babies, problem families, attend to the domiciliary needs of patients to be discharged from hospital, etc.

On the whole the health visitors are convinced that their work is much more satisfactory in the setting of general practitioner attachment. The range and scope of visiting has increased, particularly those to the infirm, the aged, and the inadequate, and dealing with the problems of these groups occupies more time than formerly. Clerical and telephone work has increased as the problems dealt with are more complex, and travelling time has almost doubled because the visits are widely dispersed.

Two general practitioners commenced "Well Baby" Clinics which are operated at their surgeries and staffed by health visitors. It is too early to assess the value of these clinics as the numbers attending are still too small, but a close watch will have to be kept should these clinics spread, as they would affect attendances at the Authority's Child Welfare Clinics.

The general practitioners appear to be pleased with attachment and several to whom I have spoken have stated that it is satisfactory and helpful, and they are appreciative of the social work undertaken by the health visitors.

A comparison of the work of health visitors in 1970 compared with the work undertaken the previous year appears in the following table. It will be observed that visits to babies fell considerably, but was compensated by visits to older persons having health and social problems.

It is interesting to observe the car mileages by health visitors: 16,578 in 1970 compared with 8,678 in 1969.

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1969</u>
1. No. of children under 5 years of age visited during the year	2981	3299
2. Visits to babies born in 1970		
(a) First visits 905		
(b) Subsequent visits <u>1281</u>	2186	2871
3. Total visits to babies born 1969 ...	2090	2596
4. Total visits to children born 1965-68	2922	3899
5. Visits to persons aged 65 years and over	1609	749
6. Visits to mentally disordered persons	107	92
7. Visits to persons discharged from general hospitals	114	71
8. All other visits	1433	963
9. Total of all visits	10461	11284
10. Number of ineffectual visits	2096	2357

Paediatric Liaison

A health visitor visits Pinderfields General Hospital each Monday morning and with her colleagues from the neighbouring authority accompanies the Consultant Paediatrician and his staff on the ward round. Details are taken of children who live in the City and this is passed to the health visitor responsible for the child. Information is supplied to the Paediatrician of the child's home background and social conditions.

A health visitor also attends the Special Care Unit at the Manyates Maternity Hospital to gather information of all babies admitted to the Unit who live in the City. All information obtained is also transmitted to the health visitor concerned so that she is made fully aware of the baby's condition, treatment and expected stay in hospital.

Hearing Tests for Children under Five Years

A health visitor is responsible for testing the hearing of children who are given a simple test either at home or at one of the clinics.

By appointment at a clinic:

572 appointments were given, and
240 attended, but unfortunately
332 failed to attend.

Additionally, 116 children were tested whilst attending a child welfare clinic.

A total of 356 children's hearing was tested and of these 8 were unsatisfactory, but only one child was found to have a definite hearing loss and was referred to the general practitioner.

Children Neglected or Ill-treated in Their Own Homes

Special care is given to those families within the City who are considered to be at the greatest social risk. They are kept under the constant supervision of the staff of all the social service departments of the Authority and very often State agencies and voluntary organisations are also involved. To effect the best means of co-operation and to provide a clearing house for the exchange of information and views a Co-ordinating Committee meets monthly to discuss the families to determine the best way by which the families can be assisted to overcome their problems and difficulties.

It is true to say that the attention given to these families is disproportionately large in relation to their problems, and hundreds of hours of a health visitor's and social worker's time can be spent in supervising a single family.

HOME NURSING SERVICE (Section 25)

The primary purpose of home nurses is to provide nursing care for the sick outside hospital with a view to avoiding the admittance of a sick person to hospital or to continue the nursing care of a person discharged from hospital. Home nurses work in close co-operation with all nursing colleagues in the community sphere.

She is not attached to general practitioners but contact between the two is good. A similar relationship exists with the local hospital as most of our home nurses were recruited from that source and they are often invited to attend seminars.

To lighten the work of the nurses and to make better use of their skills, two women bath attendants commenced in August. They are being used to bathe infirm and elderly persons in their own homes, either by means of a fixed bath or, if necessary, by means of a bed-bath. However, where patients also require nursing care and attention, the home nurse continues to bathe them.

Two nurses, one State Registered and the other State Enrolled, received their district training in 1970 and were successful in the national examinations.

The home nurses also participate in the training of nurses by accepting them from the hospitals and taking them on their district rounds to give them an insight into community nursing. This aspect of work is important as it enables students to more fully appreciate the differences between the hospital and home environments in which patients have to be nursed.

Details of visits and cases attended by the nurses during 1970 were as follows:-

<u>Age at first visit in the year</u>	<u>No. of patients</u>	<u>No. of visits</u>
Under 5 years of age	51	379
Between 5 and 64 years of age	404	9963
65 years of age and over	593	19552
	<hr/>	<hr/>
1970 totals ...	1048	29894
	<hr/>	<hr/>
1969 totals ...	908	30193

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION
(Section 26)

The recommended programme of immunisation is as follows:-

Age	Visit	Vaccine	Interval
6 months	1	Triple (Diphtheria Tetanus, Whooping Cough) and Oral Poliomyelitis	6-8 weeks
7-8 "	2	Triple Vaccine and Oral Poliomyelitis	6 months
14 "	3	Triple Vaccine and Oral Poliomyelitis	
15 "	4	Measles	
17-24 months	5	Smallpox	
5 years or school entry	(6) (7)	Diph/Tetanus and Oral Polio Smallpox revaccination	after 4 weeks
10-13 years	8	B.C.G. Vaccination	
14 years	9	German Measles	
School Leavers	(10) (11)	Oral Polio, Tetanus Toxoid Smallpox revaccination	after 4 weeks

The following table gives statistics of protection given to children by vaccination by general medical practitioners and by the Authority's staff. The figures show almost a 50% improvement above those for the previous year and whilst this is no reason for complacency it indicates a slight improvement. It remains a hard task to persuade mothers of the necessity to have their babies immunised.

Children under 16 vaccinated in 1970

	Year of Birth					Others under 16	Total Courses
	1970	1969	1968	1967	1963-1966		
PRIMARY COURSES							
Diphtheria	7	467	140	7	22	1	644
Whooping Cough	7	464	140	7	18	1	637
Tetanus	7	471	140	7	24	5	654
Poliomyelitis	5	440	140	9	26	5	625
Measles	6	178	187	44	270	7	692
RE-INFORCING DOSES							
Diphtheria	-	6	8	9	897	4	924
Whooping Cough	-	2	8	7	36	1	54
Tetanus	-	6	9	13	900	13	941
Poliomyelitis	-	8	6	3	868	6	891

Vaccination against Tuberculosis

The Chest Physicians employed by the Regional Hospital Board continue to vaccinate the contacts of those ill with tuberculosis. B.C.G. is also offered to children over the age of ten through arrangements made with Headteachers, and during 1970, the numbers receiving vaccination against tuberculosis was as follows:-

	<u>By Chest Physicians</u>	<u>At School</u>
1. Number who had a skin test ...	20	277
2. Total positive cases	-	23
3. Total negative cases	20	254
4. Number vaccinated	34*	254

* This number includes 14 babies not skin tested

Vaccination against Smallpox

Year of Vaccination	Age when vaccinated				Total
	0- 1 years	1- 2 years	2- 4 years	5-16 years	
1967	3	299	108	36	446
1968	12	186	241	46	485
1969	4	109	179	15	307
1970	2	136	214	16	368
Re-vaccinations					
1970	-	3	7	29	39

AMBULANCE SERVICE
(Section 27)

STAFF

The establishment during 1970 remained unchanged at one Ambulance Officer, one Clerk, four Shift Leaders, 15 Ambulancemen and a Caretaker/Handyman.

Absences by sickness totalled 50 working weeks, an increase of five weeks on the figure for the previous year, whilst annual leave, staff replacement and training courses accounted for a further loss of 79 working weeks.

The Ambulance Service Advisory Committee Proficiency Certificate was awarded to 15 Ambulancemen.

VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT

No new vehicles were purchased during 1970 but the Wakefield Lions Club presented an Ambulance for use as a Major Incident Stores/Control Unit.

The Radio Telephone equipment was replaced resulting in an immediate improvement in communications.

Controlled trials on the use of Entonox gas and air equipment were carried out which will result in units being purchased in 1971.

SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE TABLES WHICH FOLLOW

During October, 1970, acting on instructions from the National Union of Public Employees the staff informed the Authority that alternative transport would have to be found for those attending the Training Centre. Ambulance transportation was withdrawn on certain days for out-patients who should have attended hospital, but the selection of the patients was only made after consultation with the hospital staff.

The result was that a total of approximately 4,000 patient journeys were not undertaken by ambulance. No provision has been made in the tables for this figure.

PATIENTS

Out-patients - The increase in hospital out-patients of at least 21% (4,020) was due almost entirely to the opening of the Geriatric Day Centre at the General Hospital, and it is anticipated that attendances will continue to increase as the Centre becomes completed.

Transfers - The transfer of patients between hospitals for special facilities increases owing to hospitals providing specialised units of care e.g. spinal injuries, burns, physiotherapy, etc.

Accident - A reduction of 100 patients in this category is heartening in this era of ever-increasing accident rates.

Infections - The figure of 30 was about a normal year's total. The previous year's high total was caused by an enteritis outbreak.

Section 27 total - The overall increase of 3,906 patients carried is almost directly attributed to daily attendances at the Geriatric Out-patients Day Centre.

MILEAGE

The year's increase in mileage for the conveyance of ambulance patients amounted to 12,026 or 10.9% compared with a rise of 7.6% in the previous year. However, the increased mileage was a direct result of the increase in patients, readily apparent in the table showing the ratio of miles to patients. The reduction in mileage attributable to persons attending the Training Centre has already been referred to.

SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT BY THE AMBULANCE SERVICE DURING 1970

PATIENTS

TYPE	STRETCHER	SITTING	TOTAL	TOTAL 1969
Out-patient	5,704	17,403	23,107	19,087
Discharge	261	699	960	1,081
Transfer	1,440	1,575	3,015	2,776
Acute	972	359	1,331	1,385
Accident	647	209	856	951
General	984	323	1,307	1,333
Infectious	7	23	30	64
Mental	9	10	19	42
TOTAL SECT. 27	10,024	20,601	30,625	26,719
Training Centre	395	24,107	24,502	28,568
Others	502	184	686	784
TOTAL PERSONS CARRIED	10,921	44,892	55,813	56,071

JOURNEYS

TYPE	AMBULANCE	CARS	TOTAL	TOTAL 1969
Section 27	4,004	1,428	5,432	5,471
Training Centre	395	543	938	1,064
Others	222	45	267	285
TOTAL	4,621	2,016	6,637	6,820

MILEAGE

TYPE	AMBULANCE	CARS	TOTAL	TOTAL 1969
Section 27	79,347	42,993	122,340	110,314
Training Centre	1,688	12,867	14,555	16,565
Others	1,548	194	1,742	1,676
TOTAL	82,583	56,054	138,637	128,555

MILES PER PATIENT RATIO

TYPE	1970	1969
Section 27	3.99	4.12
All work	2.46	2.29

Vehicle Maintenance Workshop

The servicing of all Health Department vehicles and many belonging to several other Departments was routinely carried out in 1970, and a breakdown of work is given in the following table. There was only a slight increase in costs between the last two years.

There was little staffing sickness during the year totalling only one working week, but day release by the Apprentice at the Technical College aggregated to 6 working weeks.

SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT IN THE
VEHICLE MAINTENANCE WORKSHOPS

Department	Fleet	Mechanic	Man Hours App.	Total Hours	Cost £
Ambulance	12	1,049	748	1,797	1,316.56
Home Nursing	4	34	60	94	70.11
Public Health	1	31	23	54	42.34
Education	3	86	95	181	143.20
Parks	4	275	200	475	391.33
W.R.V.S.	1	27	21	48	40.50
Welfare	3	128	102	230	176.60
Weights and Measures	1	13	11	24	20.35
West Riding C.C.	-	21	9	30	26.30
Sundry Recharges	-	20	-	20	18.50
TOTAL 1970	29	1,684	1,269	2,953	2,245.79
TOTAL 1969	27	1,565	923	2,488	1,830.39

LABOUR COST PER VEHICLE PER YEAR

1970	£75.58
1969	£67.79
1968	£62.48

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTERCARE
(Section 28)

(This Section of the National Health Service Act overlaps the provisions of all the other Sections previously mentioned, and also Section 51 - Mental Health Service)

Prevention of Tuberculosis and the Aftercare of Tuberculosis Patients

Matters concerned with the care and aftercare of tuberculous patients are dealt with by the Health Committee, but the practical aspects of the patients' care fall initially upon the Chest Physicians employed by Hospital Management Committees.

A health visitor attends the Chest Clinic on the first Tuesday morning of each month and discusses cases with the Chest Physician. Where it is difficult for a patient or contact to be followed up by the Physician, the health visitor forms a link with her colleagues who undertake the home visiting and report their findings to the Chest Clinic.

Free milk can be made available to patients living at home upon the recommendation of the Chest Physician, but little use is now made of this service as a result of improved Social Security benefits and at any one time there is seldom more than two patients benefiting from the scheme.

B.C.G. vaccination for the prevention of tuberculosis is available to all school children in their early teens. Whilst there are often problems in persuading parents generally to accept vaccination for their children against most diseases, this is not the position with B.C.G. vaccination. A report upon this service appears under Section 26 (Vaccination and Immunisation).

Convalescent Home Treatment

Convalescent Home treatment, usually for a period of a fortnight, is available to those in need of a rest but unable to meet the cost themselves. It can only be made available upon the written request of a general practitioner, and family income is taken into account to determine charge. Only one request was received for this service in 1970.

Laundry Service and the Provision of Incontinence Pads

Little but regular use is made of the laundry service enabling the elderly bed-ridden patient to be supplied with cotton sheets, draw sheets and pillow cases, and during the year 16 persons used this service. On the other hand, the distribution of disposable pads by Home Nurses to incontinent patients has increased and shows no sign of levelling off. Twenty thousand pads were issued in 1970, an increase of 5,000 over the previous year.

Visit of Mass Radiography Unit

The Mass Radiography Unit made its annual visit to the City in October, and concentrated its activities by visiting places of employment, namely, 4 mills, 2 food producing plants, 3 engineering works and H.M. Prison. The result of the visit is summarised thus:-

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number of miniature x-rays ...	1558	642	2200
Number found abnormal	14	2	16

Analysis of Findings

(a) Cases of active tuberculosis	3	-	3
(b) Cases of inactive tuberculosis	2	1	3
(c) Other abnormalities	9	1	10

The Unit also visited a factory in March at my request as a result of having received a notification of tuberculosis affecting an employee. One hundred and fifty operatives were screened and 1 was found to have active tuberculosis whilst 2 others had other pulmonary infections.

Chiropody Scheme

The chiropody treatment scheme is a welcome service to a great many elderly persons and others who receive four free treatments every twelve months. Persons eligible are:-

1. Men aged 65 years and over, and women aged 60 years and over.
2. The physically handicapped.
3. Expectant mothers

The scheme is continually expanding as the following table indicates:-

	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966
Number authorised to receive treatment					
(a) Aged persons -					
domiciliary visits ...	361	328	276	244	179
at surgery	1580	1504	1437	1329	1205
(b) Physically handicapped					
domiciliary visits ...	2	6	7	10	9
at surgery	10	13	10	36	30
(c) Expectant mothers -					
domiciliary visits ...	-	-	-	-	-
at surgery	-	2	5	3	-
Totals ...	1953	1853	1735	1622	1423

Domiciliary Service for Diabetics

A Diabetic Clinic is held each Monday morning at Clayton Hospital by Dr. R. Fletcher, Consultant Physician, and is attended by a health visitor. It is her responsibility to interview the patient after his consultation with the doctor.

She explains the importance of a controlled diet to fit in with his individual way of life. The patient is also advised of the method of testing urine. An appointment is made for the health visitor to visit the patient at home to discuss the diet, and to allow her the opportunity of dealing with any problems which may have arisen since the patient was seen in

hospital, and generally to re-assure the patient about his condition and illustrate how he may lead as near a normal way of life. .

In 1970, the Diabetic health visitor visited 39 new patients, and made re-visits when requested to advise on dietary or insulin changes. The district nurse also visited patients to administer insulin injections where required.

Screening for the Prevention or Early Detection of Cancer of the Cervix and Cancer of the Breast

The service for the taking of cervical smears for cytological diagnostic investigation, examination of the breasts and pelvic examination continued at a somewhat slower pace in 1970 when 317 women were examined. The results of the tests upon 4 women made it necessary for me to refer them to their own doctors for further investigation.

Issues of Equipment to Aid Nursing

A considerable number of items of equipment is stocked by the Department and issued on loan to assist patients in their recovery from illness. Many requests come from hospital social workers following a patient's discharge, other requests are received from general practitioners, home nurses and health visitors. Our aim is to provide a speedy service, but it is inevitable that for certain items of equipment, such as wheelchairs for which there is a high seasonal demand, a waiting list occasionally builds up.

The stock as at the 31st December, 1970, and the number of issues of each item of equipment was as follows:-

<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Stock</u>	<u>Annual Issues</u>
Air rings	50	38
Back rests	41	56
Beds, hospital type	16	7
Bed cages	22	26
Bed pans	128	67
Bed blocks	5	-
Commodes	59	91
Enuresis alarms	1	-

Equipment	Stock	Annual Issues
Fireguards	6	-
Foam blocks	4	1
Fracture boards	7	6
Lifting poles	10	7
Mattresses	14	7
Rubber sheets	92	64
Urinals	66	50
Walking Aids:		
Crutches	12	3
Tripod sticks	5	4
Walking sticks	3	-
Zimmer	16	18
Wheelchairs	50	48
Total annual issues . . .		<u>493</u>

Home Dialysis Units

Two Corporation owned houses were converted in 1970 to facilitate the installation of artificial kidney machines. The first involved the use of a first floor bedroom at an estimated cost for adaptations amounting to £451. The second required a ground floor conversion at an estimated cost of £200.

In addition to necessary structural alterations involving the employment of builders, electricians, joiners, and decorators, it is customary for the Department to loan a bed, and mattress under the loan goods scheme.

Geriatric Treatments by the Physiotherapist

Attendances of children at the Orthopaedic exercise clinic fall off during the long summer school holidays, and to make the best use of the Physiotherapist arrangements were made for her to treat selected elderly persons resident at Queen Elizabeth House. Those chosen suffered from arthritis and they were given wax bath therapy twice weekly for approximately four months with successful results.

The staff at the Home were very co-operative in preparing and heating the wax and allowing the use of the dining room as a treatment room. It is hoped to repeat this scheme in 1971 whenever the demands upon the time of the Physiotherapist will permit.

HEALTH EDUCATION

It is difficult to persuade people to do things which are either troublesome (taking care of their teeth), or distasteful (seeking vaccination), or to persuade them not to do the things they want to do (smoke cigarettes, or eat too many sweets and starchy foods); but it is in the field of immunisation and infant care that there is most evidence of the impact of health education on the public.

Health visitors in their daily contact with mothers and young children stress the positive qualities of a good standard of personal hygiene, attention to diet (to counteract obesity), adequate clothing and sufficient living space. To this end, members of the public can be referred to the Family Planning Clinic, so that a man and his wife need not have more children than they can house and care for properly.

Although no specific campaigns have been organised this year, the health visitors are well aware of the need for stressing that immunisation of children is very important, that research has shown that smoking in England and Wales has resulted in an estimated 50,000 deaths each year from coronary heart disease, lung cancer and chronic bronchitis; that food-poisoning cases are on the increase, as are cases of venereal disease. Drug addiction is a matter for anxiety, and there are special problems concerned with the health of new immigrants. A tape recording in Urdu of instructions on how to treat scabies has been of great value to the health visitors when confronted with the task of communicating instructions to an immigrant mother who lacks a knowledge of the English language.

Accidents in the home are a source of concern, and the table on page 42 shows that in 1970 there has been an increase of 113 to a total of 787 in the number of home accidents dealt with at the local hospital, compared with 674 in 1969.

In addition, eight people died in 1970 as a result of accidents in the home:-

<u>Cause</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Falls	4	3	7
Carbon monoxide poisoning ...	-	1	1
	4	4	8

As members of the Yorkshire Area Home Safety Council of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents, this Department sends a representative to the Area Home Safety meetings. The quarterly National Campaigns are noted and, where practicable, these are backed locally with the means at our disposal (e.g. displays in shop windows and at Child Welfare Clinics, exhibition of posters, etc.).

HOME ACCIDENTS DEALT WITH AT CLAYTON HOSPITAL, JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1970

Type of Accident	All ages M F	0 - M F	1 - M F	5 - M F	10-14 M F	Total under 15 yrs. M F	15 - M F	25 - M F	45 - M F	65 and over M F	Total aged 15 and over M F
Falls	111 149	3 2	53 28	11 11	2 3	69 44	7 10	12 31	12 31	11 33	42 105
Burns and Scalds	42 46	3 3	16 9	7 6	1 3	27 21	8 3	5 9	1 8	1 5	15 25
Swallowed Poisonous Substances	32 20	0 0	29 17	2 1	1 0	32 18	0 1	0 0	0 1	0 0	0 2
Cuts from Sharp Implements	78 85	0 0	18 14	10 5	9 4	37 23	12 11	14 24	15 20	0 7	41 62
Washing Machines	1 7	0 0	0 2	1 0	0 0	1 2	0 0	0 1	0 3	0 1	0 5
Others	111 105	6 2	37 25	18 8	11 8	72 43	10 16	19 24	5 11	5 11	39 62
TOTALS	375 412	12 7	153 95	49 31	24 18	238 151	37 41	50 89	33 74	17 57	137 261
	797	19	248	80	42	389	78	139	107	74	398

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE
(Section 29)

The statistical table which is set out on the following page analyses the cases assisted in 1970 and in the two previous years. The increase in persons having the service shows markedly in persons aged 65 and over. Those under that age having help show little variations from one year to another, the totals for the past three years being 99, 117 and 102. The cases shown in 4(b) (i) and (iv) should be added together in order to obtain a proper comparison.

The staff at the 31st December indicates a reduction when compared with the two preceding years. This figure is a variable one, liable to change as staff come and go, but hours worked by home helps during the year is a solid fact and indicates an increase of 3,731 hours over the previous year.

A strict observation is made by the Organiser to ensure that cases have adequate hours of home help, but no more than they are considered to need. This assessment of course is often at variance with the number of hours which the householder considers is the minimum, but it is essential for their physical well-being that the elderly should be encouraged to look after themselves for as long as they are able.

Extent of Home Help Service	1970	1969	1968
1. Staff at 31st December			
No. of home helps in employment			
(a) Full time	1	4	5
(b) Part time	81	74	73
(c) All staff expressed in terms of whole time	45.50	48.1	48.5
2. Hours worked during year .	92,765	89,034	98,347
3. Visits by Organiser and staff to households	1,010	1,115	1,061
4. Cases analysed			
(a) Aged 65 years and over	724	643	585
(b) Aged 64 years and under:			
(i) Chronic sick and tuberculous	66	19	14
(ii) Mentally disordered	7	9	7
(iii) Maternity	13	15	17
(iv) All others	13	74	64
TOTALS	823	760	687

PART IIITHE MENTAL HEALTH SERVICESThe Mental Health Act, 1959The National Health Service Act, 1946
(Section 51)COMMUNITY CARE

By 1970 the Mental Health Act, 1959, had been in operation 10 years and during that period the various services provided by the Act had been carried out by the Mental Health Service staff under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health. By the middle of 1971 it is envisaged that all these services will have been transferred to the new Department of Social Services.

Over these past ten years much effort has gone into making mental illness and subnormality socially acceptable and some of the results have been very encouraging. Although many older people still have misgivings about being admitted to a mental hospital, younger people do not and even come and suggest re-admission to the Mental Welfare Officers when they feel they need it. As the extensive range of effective drugs now used in hospital treatment can be initiated by general practitioners, the actual hospital admission period is much shorter than it was ten years ago. Regular supervisory visits by Mental Welfare Officers have proved their worth - previously, patients degenerated to such a degree that a long period in hospital, in many cases permanent hospitalisation, was the only answer. Now with regular drug treatment and out-patient appointments, admission can be avoided.

Another factor to emerge over the last ten years has been the increasing incidence of the elderly mentally infirm, mention of which has been made in earlier reports. One solution would be the establishment of local authority Day Centres under professional supervision where they could spend their days meeting people of their own age group and getting away from children and grandchildren with whom they have to live. This would help to relieve the pressures on the children of living with an elderly mentally infirm relative.

Concerning mentally handicapped persons, a much greater interest and sympathy has been shown towards them recently by the general public, possibly due to the recent outcry on the conditions in some hospitals, although the sympathy is usually for the mentally handicapped child rather than the adult. The Mental Welfare Officers visit mentally handicapped persons regularly in their own homes and arrange short stay and permanent admissions. Difficulties have been experienced in arranging the admission of patients to remain permanently in hospital as it is felt that the hospital view is that patients from the community can only be permanently accepted into hospital if the local health authority will accept and provide hostel accommodation for a patient fit for discharge into the community. One can understand their problems as hospital beds are full, but it leads to a frustrating situation because our hostel is invariably full.

During 1970, two of the Mental Welfare Officers spent a short period of in-service training at Grantley Hall, the West Riding County Council's Education Centre near Ripon.

STONEVILLE HOSTEL

The number of residents has been high throughout the year and at the end of 1970 the hostel reached its residential capacity. Of these residents 11 were the responsibility of this Authority, and 5 were from the West Riding County Council. Six of the residents attended the Adult Training Centre, 9 were in full-time employment and one attended the Day Hospital. All the residents in employment were paying a weekly charge assessed on their net income, whilst the residents who were attending the Adult Training Centre and the Day Hospital were paying the standard charge for people in Part III accommodation.

It is becoming increasingly apparent that in the near future a hostel for adult subnormal patients will be required. Many of those attending the Adult Training Centre have elderly parents who sooner or later will be unable to look after them. It would be unreasonable to expect a sibling to accept responsibility for them, and arranging permanent hospital admission would be a retrograde step after they have been used to living in the community.

LIAISON WITH HOSPITALS

Mental Welfare Officers visit all hospitals in the City and a good relationship exists between them and the staff at these hospitals, particularly those at the Stanley Royd Hospital and in the Casualty Departments of the General Hospitals where the staff immediately inform the Mental Welfare Officers if there has been an admission for attempted suicide. The Senior Mental Welfare Officer and colleagues from other authorities regularly attend meetings with Social Workers at Stanley Royd Hospital. He also gives lectures on the work done by Mental Welfare Officers in community care and the functions of a local authority.

PSYCHIATRIC OUT-PATIENT CLINICS

The Mental Welfare Officers continued to attend two out-patient clinics each week at Pinderfields General Hospital. They help the Psychiatrist by taking social histories from new patients and by arranging follow-up visits or admissions. Where West Riding patients required visiting in their own homes, the Mental Welfare Officer contacted the Officer for the appropriate area. In the case of elderly and reluctant patients the Mental Welfare Officers often conveyed them themselves to the clinics to ensure that the patients attended.

WELCOME CLUB

A meeting of the 'Welcome' social club is held at the Training Centre every Thursday evening. Patients recently discharged from hospital are encouraged to attend and some of the residents of the hostel also attend. There is not a large attendance but this appears to be the pattern with social clubs of this kind. Refreshments are served and Bingo, cards and dominoes are played.

A social club for the adult trainees is held approximately once per month and this has been greatly enjoyed by those who have attended. The pattern has been arranging dancing and games after tea, following which the trainees are taken home by the Centre bus. Members of various Youth Clubs throughout the City often come to these social evenings to help where they can.

We have come to expect, but nevertheless appreciate the help received from the various voluntary agencies throughout the City. In particular our thanks to the Wakefield and District Association for Mentally Handicapped Children who sent gifts of cushions and lamps to the hostel, and the Wakefield Association for Mental Health who take a great deal of interest in persons living in the community and also residents in hospitals.

THE TRAINING CENTRE

The Supervisor of the Training Centre, Mrs. Vogeler, was unfortunately ill for a considerable part of 1970, and was obliged to leave in February, 1971, because of her continued illness. She was employed as Supervisor from 1953, firstly at the Occupation Centre in Wesley Hall and more latterly at the present accommodation which caters for men and women adults as well as children.

Her activities with the mentally handicapped have been widespread during her years in office, and her understanding of their problems will be missed by many. I believe the Training Centre owes more to her than many appreciate.

By a strange coincidence the separation of the children from the adults at the Centre came about at the same time as Mrs. Vogeler's departure so signalling the approach of a new era. From April, 1971, the Junior part of the Centre will be transferred to the Local Education Authority, and later in 1971 the control of the Adult Training Centre will be transferred to the new Department of Social Services.

At the end of 1970 there were 40 pupils on the register in the Junior Training Centre. The Physiotherapist and Speech Therapist attended regularly, and so did the Educational Psychologist. Each child was seen by a School Medical Officer. The children received lessons which catered to their individual capabilities. In the case of the very young most of their days were spent in acquiring simple social skills and learning to play together, but the older children received training in handling money, telling the time and where possible, receiving instruction in reading and simple sums. Needlework and handicrafts were also included in the curriculum as well as physical education, movement to music and dancing. All the children stayed to lunch at the

Centre where good table manners are encouraged, this has proved worthwhile as all the children are very well behaved when taken into cafes and restaurants.

The Colleges at Leeds and Sheffield regularly sent student teachers to the Training Centre for teaching practice, and many nurses, teachers, social workers from other countries and students from Grammar Schools regularly visit the Centre. A very enthusiastic Parent/Teacher Association exists and they have been unstinting in their efforts to raise money for the pupils and trainees.

On the register of the Adult Section at the end of 1970 were 52 trainees supervised by a staff of three Assistant Supervisors.

The work carried out by them was mainly contract work from private firms. In the female Department this included stamping prescription pads for the West Riding Executive Council, doing various jobs for Rust Craft Greetings Cards and making nylon aprons for Stonehouses Mill. In the male Department the work included cleaning machine units for Stonehouses, making revolving bookstands for Educational Productions and various jobs for International Sports Ltd. In addition to the contract work the men make rugs, stools and trays etc., whilst the women do most of the laundry for the Centre, cookery and needlework.

In 1970 the pupils and trainees attending the Wakefield Training Centre were taken by the staff of the respective sections for a week's holiday to Blackpool. Permission was given by the Health Committee for the holidays to be taken in term time and the cost of the holiday was met by the Parent/Teacher's Association. The holiday was spent at a hotel owned and administered by the Blackpool Association for Mentally Handicapped Children and the accommodation provided was excellent. Various concessions were granted by the Blackpool Corporation in the way of Parks and Beach facilities and transport bookings were made with Blackpool Corporation transport who were most obliging. Numerous shows and outings were arranged and both holidays were a resounding success. Arrangements are now in hand for another holiday in 1971. Also during the year the trainees visited the pantomime in Leeds.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

	Mentally and Severely Mentally Handicapped			
	Males	Females	Totals	
			1970	1969
1. Persons referred to the Authority by -				
General Practitioners ...	-	-	-	-
Hospitals after discharge	1	2	3	-
Local Education Authority	2	7	9	1
Police and Courts	-	2	2	-
Other Sources	5	3	8	7
Totals ...	8	14	22	8
2. No. under Guardianship ...	1	1	2	2
3. Resident in Authority's Hostel	4	4	8	4
4. Total visits to homes by Mental Welfare Officers .	607	676	1283	1067

	Mentally Ill Persons			
	Males	Females	Totals	
			1970	1969
1. Persons referred to the Authority by -				
General Practitioners ...	25	32	57	23
Hospitals after discharge	19	33	52	55
Hospitals after out- patient treatment	4	9	13	8
Police and Courts	7	3	10	3
Others	10	16	26	28
Totals ...	65	93	158	117

	Mentally Ill Persons			
	Males	Females	Totals	
			1970	1969
2. Resident in Authority's Hostel	2	1	3	2
3. Total visits by Mental Welfare Officers				
(a) To homes of patients	1070	1548	2618	2519
(b) Other home visits ...			368	280
(c) Patients seen in the Department			304	214
(d) Ineffectual visits ..			242	321

HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS BY MENTAL WELFARE OFFICERS

Admission of Patients under The Mental Health Act, 1959	Males	Females	Totals	
			1970	1969
Section 25 - For observation	7	4	11	21
Section 26 - For treatment	3	1	4	6
Section 29 - In an emergency	16	22	38	70
Section 60 - By Court Order	-	-	-	1
Informal admissions	63	64	127	120

PART IVEPIDEMIOLOGY

Details relating to notifications of diseases appear in the two tables which follow. The great majority of the total number related to measles which was the highest annual figure since 1966. I had hoped that measles vaccination which commenced on a restricted scale in 1968, would have arrested these biennial outbreaks, but either an insufficient number of children had not been vaccinated before the notifications began to roll in during the middle of the year, or and what is more likely, too many mothers just could not accept the slight trouble to make arrangements to have their children vaccinated. The result was that 157 children between the ages of 4 and 9 suffered an attack of measles. The majority would have a mild attack, resulting in an enforced school holiday.

Infective jaundice, which first became notifiable in the Autumn of 1968, claimed 48 patients the majority of whom were school children. This can be a particularly debilitating illness affecting the liver necessitating a prolonged convalescence.

Notifications of tuberculosis fell from 22 last year, when I expressed concern, to a figure of 12 which is about the figure I have come to expect as the average.

Two cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were particularly disquieting as they related to persons in full-time attendance at school. One was a twelve year old boy and the other a young woman of 18. In the case of the boy, his class was x-rayed by the Chest Physician with negative results. The boy's condition rapidly cleared following treatment and he was declared fit within four months of being notified. In the case of the young woman, the Miniature Mass Radiography Unit visited the school and all pupils and staff were screened, again with negative results.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED IN 1970

(Corresponding figures for 1968 and 1969 appear in columns 1 and 2)

Condition	1968 Total	1969 Total	1970 Total	under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	Age unknown
Measles (excluding Rubella)	238	18	301	14	37	35	46	38	119	7	1	-	-	-	-	4
Dysentery	27	4	6	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	18	9	13	-	-	-	1	2	8	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	5	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
Infective Jaundice	8	11	48	-	-	-	1	9	18	10	6	2	1	-	-	1
Whooping Cough	4	2	6	1	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Meningitis due to infection with meningococcus	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other specified organisms	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	300	46	382	18	39	36	48	49	153	20	8	3	2	1	-	5

There were no notifications for the following conditions during 1970:--

Acute encephalitis	Leptospirosis	Smallpox
Acute poliomyelitis	Paratyphoid fever	Yellow Fever
Anthrax	Tetanus	
Diphtheria	Typhoid Fever	

NEW NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS AND DEATHS

Age Group (in years)	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0- 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1- 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-14	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-24	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
25-44	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
45-64	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
65-74	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 & over	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals 1970	9	3	2	1	-	-	-	-
" 1969	16	6	3	1	2	1	-	1
" 1968	7	4	2	3	-	2	1	1

VENEREAL DISEASES

The following report has been prepared by Mrs. E. W. Cohen, S.R.N., S.C.M., (Part I), H.V. Cert., Queen's Nurse, Venereal Diseases Social Worker to the West Riding County Council and the City of Wakefield.

The Clinic in Wakefield for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal and sexually transmissible diseases is known as "Department 15" at Clayton Hospital, and is under the direction of Dr. J. A. Burgess. Altogether there are seven sessions held at the Department as follows:-

One Diagnostic Clinic to deal with patients who have no history of exposure to infection but may have signs and symptoms of possible venereal or sexually transmitted disease. Children for prospective adoption and patients with doubtful serological tests for syphilis attend this Clinic.

Three Female Clinics - two afternoon and one evening.

Three Male Clinics - two morning and one evening.

The following remarks apply only to residents of Wakefield City. It will be appreciated that only part of the population avails itself of the services of Department 15. Because of the embarrassment many people feel when attending such a department some go to Clinics away from their home town. Also there is no data to indicate the number of patients attending general practitioners for treatment and not referred to the Clinic.

The number of new patients attending Department 15 during 1970 increased considerably over 1969, thus following the national pattern.

Syphilis

No patient from Wakefield suffering from Early Syphilis attended the Clinic during 1970.

Gonorrhoea

Unfortunately there was some increase in the number of men attending the Clinic who were found to be suffering from Gonorrhoea especially in the early twenties age group. The number of female patients having this disease remained the same.

Blood Tests in Pregnancy

These continue to be taken by Medical Officers at Ante-natal Clinics and by general Practitioners. A patient showing a positive Wasserman Reaction is usually referred to the Clinic. No such patient has been referred since 1966.

Contacts

Most patients arrange for their own contacts to attend for investigation by passing on a "Contact Slip" given to them at the Clinic. If this fails the Social Worker endeavours to find the contact. Often the patient refuses to see the contact again and it is then necessary for the Social Worker to obtain any available information in order to find the contact and persuade him or her to attend the Clinic. During 1970 this was necessary in only 10 cases.

Defaulters

Letters to return to the Clinic are sent to patients who have not kept their appointments to do so. If they still fail to attend the Social Worker endeavours to contact the patient personally. This was necessary in 17 cases.

Venereal Disease &c. - New Cases Sex Distribution

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>1970</u> <u>Total</u>	<u>1969</u> <u>Total</u>
Syphilis	-	-	-	5
Gonorrhoea	25	12	37	23
Non-gonococcal urethritis ..	55	-	55	31
Trichomoniasis	17	24	41	30
Other conditions requiring treatment	58	39	97	108
Other conditions not requiring treatment	53	41	94	83
Total	208	116	324	280

Gonorrhoea - New Cases Age Distribution

Sex	Under 20	20 - 24	25 and over
Males	4 (2)	10 (3)	9 (7)
Females	5 (5)	3 (3)	3 (3)

Figures in brackets refer to 1969

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

1970 has been noteworthy from an environmental point of view because of the start which has been made on an environmental improvement area. This work, which is a joint venture involving several of the Corporation's departments, is the type of action which will become more and more common as time progresses. It is particularly important when considering areas such as this in which large old and new properties are to be integrated that particular emphasis should be placed on the complete improvement of the older houses which are to remain, ensuring that both internally and externally they can stand comparison with new houses to be built on cleared sites and so avoid an immediate segregation of the tenants living in the area into two groups.

During the year we were faced with a possible health hazard due to the dustmen's strike. In common with most other towns we were faced with a complete cessation of the refuse collection services. Arrangements were made with City centre restaurateurs for them to dispose of their own kitchen waste, and a daily inspection was made of all known sites on which putrescible refuse was likely to accumulate. These accumulations were treated with a mixture of disinfectant and insecticide and it was possible to prevent nuisance arising.

It was necessary during the year to investigate a noise nuisance affecting a relatively small number of citizens but which is important in that it could be a precursor of many other similar complaints. The noise complained of is arising from the loading of long distance motor vehicles at a Wakefield mill during the hours of darkness. The position of Wakefield in close proximity to the M.1., the M.62. and the A.1. makes it an ideal centre for the distribution of goods from companies who have factories in different parts of the country, and the tendency for these loads to be moved during the night when road traffic is at its lightest is commendable from all points of view except that of residents living close to the distribution centres. In the future far greater care is going to be needed in dealing with planning applications for this type of development when any dwelling houses remain in the proximity of the depot.

COMPLAINTS

Number of complaints received 1528

This figure comprises:-

Ashbins	493
Rodents	425
Drains	122
Nuisances	64
Housing	251
Miscellaneous	173

DETAILS OF INSPECTIONS MADE

Total number of inspections made	11969
Complaints	852
Nuisances found	30
Re-inspection of houses under notice	307
Housing survey	37
Re-lets and municipal applications	975
Certificates of disrepair	3
Houses in multiple occupation	487
Improvement grants	220
Slum clearance (housing inspections)	390
Clearance areas	171
Bedding inspections	24
Moveable dwellings	183
Tents, vans and sheds	80
Land charge enquiries	408
Bakehouses	25
Dairies and milk distributors	72
Fish friers	39
Food preparing premises	132
Food shops under Food and Drugs Act, 1955	173
Food hygiene inspections	912
Hairdressers	67
Hawkers and open air caterers	31
Hotel and restaurant kitchens	73
Ice cream premises	90
Markets	38
Pet shops	3
Public houses and licensed premises	52
Shops Act, 1950	92
Slaughterhouses	100
Shops and warehouses	129
Imported food containers	2
Factories with power	102
Factories without power	10

Special premises: (electricity stations, institutions, building sites, railway sheds) ...	4
Outworkers	6
Smoke control areas	1143
Smoke observations - Industrial	37
Domestic	6
Atmospheric deposit stations	48
Atmospheric pollution other visits	22
Boilerhouse inspections	11
Drainage tested	58
Drains inspected	147
Domestic sanitary accommodation	5
Public sanitary accommodation	2
School sanitary accommodation	1
Rodent infestation	254
Insect infestations	75
Visits re filthy or verminous premises	79
Disinfestations	5
Animals (keeping of)	23
Diseases of Animals Act	3
Canal boats	2
Infectious disease	45
Noise nuisance	3
Refuse accommodation	589
Plans	180
Child Minders Regulations	5
Sampling	180
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	788
Interviews	500
Miscellaneous	1352

Notices Served

Informal notices served	37
Informal notices complied with (including notices carried forward from 1969)	28
Statutory notices served	27
Statutory notices complied with (including notices carried forward from 1969)	26
Notices outstanding at end of 1970	10
Notices served under the Wakefield Corporation Act, 1924, regarding ashbins .	11

ACTION UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

No proceedings were taken in default of action under the Public Health Act, 1936, during the year.

NUISANCE ABATED AND DEFECTS REMEDIED

Drains

Cleaned out, relaid or repaired	34
New inspection chamber covers provided	1
Ventilating and soil pipes renewed or repaired	3

Dwelling houses

Roof repairs	3
External walls rebuilt, cement rendered or re-pointed	5
Internal walls re-plastered	1
Floors relaid or repaired	2
Fireplaces and cooking ranges renewed or repaired	2
Windows repaired or sashes re-corded	2
New eavesgutters or rain water fallpipes provided	7
Eavesgutters or rain water fallpipes cleaned out or repaired	4
Handrails renewed or repaired	2
Chimney pots renewed	1

Water Closets

Flushing cisterns repaired or renewed	4
New water closets provided	1
Water closets repaired	2
Service pipes to flushing cisterns repaired	1
Urinals cleansed	1
Lighted and ventilated	1

Water supply

Service pipes repaired	3
Sinks renewed	5
Sink and bath waste pipes renewed, repaired or cleaned out	6
Taps repaired or new taps provided	1
Lavatory basins renewed	4
Yards and passages repaired	1

Miscellaneous

Caravans removed	48
Accumulations of manure and other refuse removed	2
Nuisance from keeping of animals abated ...	1
Nuisance from burning refuse abated	2

REFUSE STORAGE ACCOMMODATION

The Corporation operates a bin replacement scheme, but this only applies to houses where the owners have been formally required by notice to provide a dustbin. In these cases an annual charge, at present 3/-, is levied with the general rate.

Total number of ashbins on maintenance at end of 1970	8141
Number of ashbins renewed at properties under maintenance scheme during 1970 ...	337

CANAL BOATS

Two canal boats were inspected during the year. The total number of boats on the register is 2, the same as last year.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

A total of 18 samples has been submitted to the Prescribed Analyst under the Act during 1970.

The following registrations, etc., were effected during 1970:-

Number of licences issued to manufacture rag flock	1
Number of premises registered where rag flock is used in connection with the business carried on	-
Total number of premises on the register .	5

WAKEFIELD CORPORATION ACT, 1938

Section 154

Registration of hairdressers' and barbers' premises. The number on the register at the end of 1970 was 82 (a decrease of 5).

RODENT CONTROL

Number of complaints investigated	386
Operations at non-agricultural premises ..	202
Operations at agricultural premises	-
Number of survey visits	71
Number of sewer treatments	4
Number of manholes treated	525

VERMINOUS PREMISES

Spray Disinfestation

Municipal houses	6
Other than municipal houses	4

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

A total of 17 samples of fertilisers and feeding stuffs was taken in the manner prescribed by the Act during 1970. Sixteen of the samples were reported by the Agricultural Analyst to be satisfactory. In the case of the unsatisfactory sample the irregularity was of a minor nature and an appropriate letter was sent to the retailer.

MOVABLE DWELLINGS (LICENSED SITES)

During the year one licence was in operation. This licence is in respect of a permanent site which has been satisfactory for several years.

HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

In the last annual report I commented on the passing of the Housing Act, 1969, and towards the end of 1970 a report was submitted to the Housing and Town Planning Committee on the first environmental improvement area. Action was not completed during the year under review but this is the first occasion on which detailed consideration has been given to the environmental improvement of an area as a whole.

The other major development in housing administration during 1970 has been a new attempt to control the development of houses in multiple occupation. Over the years it has become apparent that more and more houses are being used in multiple occupation and although some progress has been made in improving the facilities in existing houses, it had not proved possible to keep pace with the development of new houses or to try and prevent development of this kind. In an attempt to exercise a degree of control the system of imposing direction orders on known houses in multiple occupation was initiated and consideration is being given to the possibility of making direction orders on all the houses in specific areas where there is risk of this type of development taking place.

Clearance of unfit houses

During the year action was taken to secure the closure or demolition of 24 houses (16 in clearance areas and 8 as individual properties). Details of the clearance areas represented are as follows:-

<u>Name of Order</u>	<u>No. of houses</u>	<u>Popula- tion</u>	<u>Date of Repres- entation</u>	<u>Date of Order</u>	<u>Date of Confir- mation</u>
Smyth Street No. 1 C.P.O.	11	20	10.9.70	25.5.71	
Stanley Road No. 9 C.P.O.	5	13	12.11.70	5.1.71	
Total	16	33			

Confirmation was received in respect of 8 areas represented in 1969. This affected 41 properties.

A total of 122 houses was demolished, 16 having been dealt with as individual unfit houses, the remainder being in clearance areas.

New houses erected during 1970

<u>Size of house, i.e. number of habitable rooms</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Built by Corporation</u>	<u>Built by Private Enterprise</u>
3 rooms	-	-	-
4 rooms	114	51	63
5 rooms	153	14	139
6 rooms	54	-	54
7 rooms	1	-	1
	<u>322</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>257</u>

Houses in Multiple Occupation

Total number of houses in multiple occupation	90
Number of notices served requiring additional services or facilities	16
Number of Notices of Intention to serve Direction Orders	17
Number of Direction Orders served ..	12

RENT ACT, 1957

During the year one application was received for the cancellation of a certificate of disrepair, and at the end of the year 36 certificates were still operative.

CLEAN AIR ACT

The shortage of solid smokeless fuel which was the subject of comment in last year's annual report extended through the winter of 1969/70 and it was necessary for seven Smoke Control Orders to be suspended from January until the end of April and the same Orders were again suspended from 1st November, 1970 until the end of the year.

During 1970 two Smoke Control Orders were made affecting a total of 1,824 houses. When these Orders are brought into operation approximately one third of the houses in the City will be subject to Smoke Control Orders and almost half the acreage of the City will be covered.

As shown in (a) Industrial, three of the observations showed the emission of dark smoke and the matter was taken up informally with the managements of the companies concerned.

Difficulties have been experienced during the year due to the emission of acid smut from the chimney of a brickworks. In the past this particular company has caused nuisance due to the emission of dark smoke and in an effort to improve the position, oil firing was substituted. At the time the proposals were submitted, careful consideration was given to the possibility of nuisance from acid smut but it was felt that the precautions which were to be taken and the nature of the plant would largely prevent any nuisance arising. Unfortunately this view proved too optimistic and at the end of the year discussions were still in progress with the Alkali Inspector to try and achieve an improvement.

CLEAN AIR ACT - SUMMARY OF ACTION TAKEN(a) Industrial

During 1970, 37 smoke observations were taken on industrial chimneys within the City.

Three contraventions of the "Permitted Periods" Regulations were recorded.

(b) DomesticSmoke Control Areas in the City

Title	Operative date	Houses	Other Premises	Acreage
Central No. 1	1.10.60	96	174	23
Central No. 2	1.7.62	122	147	37.75
Alverthorpe No. 1	1.9.62	189	10	130.5
Kettlethorpe No. 1	1.9.62	1	2	61.6
Eastmoor No. 1	1.4.63	-	-	6
Sandal No. 1	1.11.63	373	5	353
Sandal No. 2	1.6.66	1312	10	616
Flanshaw No. 1	1.6.68	1176	38	329
Thornes Lane No. 1	1.9.68	185	4	90
Horbury Road No. 1	1.9.68	193	4	282
St. John's No. 1	1.4.71	1456	38	350
Sandal No. 3	1.4.70	80	2	172
Total		5183	434	2448.85

FOOD AND DRUGS ADMINISTRATION

Year after year it is necessary to comment on complaints concerning the sale of unsatisfactory food, and examination of the following pages will show that the past year has been no exception.

One particularly interesting sample consisted of drugs sold as medicaments to tackle the common cold. These were in the form of hot lemon drinks and the Analyst has commented adversely on the labelling which, in his opinion, suggests that some of the products contained substantial amounts of lemon, whereas the actual amount was negligible. The matter is being taken up with the drug manufacturers and was still under consideration at the end of the year.

The number of animals slaughtered in the City continues to rise and Wakefield is now a meat distribution centre for a large area of the North of England. The work of meat inspection necessitates the full time employment of three inspectors and there has been a marked increase in the number of animals killed for export overseas.

(a) REGISTRATION OF PREMISES

Wakefield Corporation Act, 1938Section 109 (Registration of Hawkers of Meat, Fish, Fruit or Vegetables)

The number of hawkers registered at the end of 1970 was 54.

Section 110 (Registration of Food Preparation Premises)

The number on the register at the end of 1970 was 47.

Ice Cream

During 1970, 19 applications for registration of premises under Section 110 of the Wakefield Corporation Act, 1938, were received. Some of these were in respect of changes of occupiers and the total number of premises registered was 220. Only one of the premises is used for the manufacture of ice cream, the other being for storage and sale only.

A total of 60 samples was submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination during the year. All the samples were subject to the Methylene Blue Test recommended by the Ministry of Health and were provisionally graded as follows:-

Total number of samples	Provisional Grades			
	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
60	55 (91.66%)	4 (6.66%)	-	1 (1.66%)

Milk and Dairies

Registration under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1959

Distributors with premises within
the City 43
Distributors with shop premises at
which milk is supplied only in
the properly closed and unopened
vessels in which it is delivered
to the shop 142

A total of 31 new registrations was effected during the year.

Milk (Special Designations) (General) Regulations, 1963

A total of 249 licences issued under these Regulations was in operation during 1970 and comprised the following:-

- 72 Dealers' licences authorising the use of the special designation Pasteurised.
- 145 Dealers' licences authorising the use of the special designation Sterilised.
- 30 Dealers' licences authorising the use of the special designation Untreated.
- 1 Dealer's licence authorising the use of the special designation Ultra Heat Treated.
- 1 Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) licence authorising the use of the special designation Pasteurised.

(b) FOOD HYGIENE AND CONTROL

Number of Food Premises in the City

Grocer and provision dealer	140
Fishmonger and fish fryers	42
Butcher	38
Baker and confectioner	27
Greengrocers	16
Sweets and confectionery	42
Restaurants, coffee bars and factory canteens	80
Public houses, clubs and off licences ..	115

(c) FOOD EXAMINATION AND QUALITY CONTROL

Bacteriological Examination of Milk

During the year a total of 168 samples of milk was submitted to the Director of the Public Health Laboratory for examination.

Details of the types of milks sampled are given below:-

- 100 samples of Pasteurised milk, 4 of which failed the Methylene Blue Test.
- 38 samples of Untreated milk, all of which were satisfactory.
- 24 samples of Sterilised milk, all of which were satisfactory.

Bacteriological Examination of Other Foods

During the year, 24 samples of food were submitted to the Director of the Public Health Laboratory.

Type of Food	Report
Ham Roll with Egg	Satisfactory
Chicken Soup	Satisfactory
Frozen Chicken Breast	Satisfactory
Cooked chicken Leg	Satisfactory
Mussels	E. Coli I per ml. of mussel tissue = 48. Unsatisfactory. No pathogenic organisms isolated.

Type of Food	Report
Mussels	E. Coli I per ml. of mussel tissue = 4. No pathogenic organisms isolated. Satisfactory
Mussels	E. Coli I per ml. of mussel tissue = 11. No pathogenic organisms isolated.
Yoghurt (2)	Satisfactory
Double Dairy Cream (5)	Satisfactory
Custard	Satisfactory
Cream Slice	Colony count 26,000. Coliforms present in 0.01 gm. Bact Aerogenes I. No pathogenic organisms isolated.
Cod Roe	Satisfactory
Vanilla Slice	Satisfactory
Pork Pie	Satisfactory
Savoury Duck	Satisfactory
Steak & Kidney Pie	Satisfactory
Sausage Rolls	Satisfactory
Cornish Pastie	Satisfactory
New Potatoes (canned)	Satisfactory

Bacteriological Examination of Water

During the year 57 samples of water were submitted to the Director of the Public Health Laboratory for examination.

The samples comprised:-

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Mains Water	4	4	-
Baths & Paddling Pools	47	47	-
Washing-up Waters	6	2	4

Biological Tests for Brucella Abortus

A total of 38 samples of raw milk was submitted for biological tests for Brucella Abortus. All the samples were satisfactory.

Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963

There are no egg pasteurisation plants within the City of Wakefield.

Chemical Analysis of Water

During the year 2 samples were submitted for chemical analysis. Both the samples were reported as satisfactory.

Food and Drugs Sampling

A total of 280 samples (139 formal and 141 informal) of food and drugs were submitted for analysis under the Food and Drugs Act during the year.

Details of the samples taken are as follows:-

<u>Nature of Commodity</u>	<u>Number examined</u>	<u>Number adult-erated</u>	<u>Action taken on Unsatisfactory Samples</u>
<u>Foods</u>			
Almonds, blanchd	1	-	
Baby food	3	-	
Baking powder	2	-	
Beer	1	-	
Biscuits	4	1	Biscuit contained a piece of string. Warning letter sent to manufacturers.
Butter	4	-	
Buttered teacake	1	-	
Cake	2	-	
Cake decorations	5	-	
Cake mixture	2	-	
Cheese and cheese spread	7	-	
Cocoa	1	-	
Coffee: coffee & chicory essence	2	-	
Condiment, non-brewed	1	-	
Cornflour	1	-	
Cream (Canned and fresh)	2	-	

<u>Nature of Commodity</u>	<u>Number examined</u>	<u>Number adult- erated</u>	<u>Action taken on Unsatisfactory Samples</u>
Cream of Tartar	2	—	
Crumpets	1	—	
Cucumber spread	1	—	
Dairy Topping (Canned)	1	—	
Flour	1	—	
Food colour	2	—	
Fish products	12	—	
Fruit, dried	4	—	
Fruit pie	1	—	
Garlic salt	1	—	
Gravy powder	2	—	
Herbs	3	—	
Horlicks	1	—	
Ice-cream	6	—	
Jelly, table	1	—	
Lard, dripping and cooking oil	6	—	
Margarine	1	—	
Marzipan	1	—	
<u>Meat and Meat Products</u>			
Hamburgers	3	—	
Baked beans & sausages (Canned)	1	—	
Black pudding	1	—	
Beef curry with rice	1	—	
Brawn	2	—	
Chicken Roll (Canned)	1	—	
Corned Beef (Canned)	2	—	
Corned Beef Loaf (Canned)	1	—	
Cornish pasty filling (Canned)	1	—	
Cornish pasties	1	—	
Ham roll with egg	1	—	

<u>Nature of Commodity</u>	<u>Number examined</u>	<u>Number adult- erated</u>	<u>Action taken on Unsatisfactory Samples</u>
Haslet	1	---	
Meat paste	5	---	
Minced beef with onion and gravy (Canned)	1	---	
Meat, potted	1	---	
Meat, raw	4	---	
Meat Pies	3	1	A meat pie was thought to contain mould growth, but was found to be due to slight charring of a portion of the meat. Matter taken up with manufacturers.
Pork roll with stuffing (Canned)	1	---	
Polony, smoked	1	---	
Roast Pork	1	1	This sample contained Sodium Nitrite which suggested that pickled pork instead of fresh pork had been roasted. Matter taken up with manufacturers.
Sausage	12	---	
Sausage rolls	1	---	
Saveloy	1	---	
Stewed Steak in Gravy (Canned)	1	---	
Turkey in jelly	1	---	
Milk	58	2	One sample contained 15.8% added water and was also 16.7% deficient in fat. No formal action was taken but further samples were taken. The second sample was 10% deficient in fat content. A letter was sent to the vendors.
Milk (Channel Islands)	4	---	
Milk, evaporated (Canned)	3	---	

<u>Nature of Commodity</u>	<u>Number examined</u>	<u>Number adult-erated</u>	<u>Action taken on Unsatisfactory Samples</u>
Milk, instant	1	-	
Pearl barley	1	-	
Pickles & Sauces	5	-	
Popcorn, buttered and candied	1	-	
Preserves	6	-	
Puddings, ready made	3	-	
Seasoned coating	1	-	
Semolina	1	-	
Soft drinks	14	1	This sample contained 150 mgs per cent of Cyclamic Acid and its presence constituted a contravention of Reg. 9 of the Artificial Sweeteners in Food Regs. 1969. Letter sent to retailers.
Soup and soup mixes	6	-	
Spaghetti	1	-	
Spices	3	-	
Spirits	3	1	This sample of Vodka contained 10% added water. Vendors fined £15 and £5.75 costs.
Stuffing mix	2	-	
Sweets	4	-	
Tapioca	1	-	
Tea	1	-	
Vegetables, canned and dried	11	-	
Vinegar, malt	1	-	
Yoghurt	1	-	
Wine	4	-	
<u>Drugs</u>			
Aspirin tablets	1	-	

<u>Nature of Commodity</u>	<u>Number examined</u>	<u>Number adult- erated</u>	<u>Action taken on Unsatisfactory Samples</u>
Camphorated Oil	1	-	
Blood and stomach pills	1	-	
Castor Oil	1	-	
Cold preparations (Medicated lemon drinks)	4	2	The labelling and illustrations on these two samples suggested that they contained substantial amounts of lemon. One sample contained no lemon, and the other contained 2.5 mls. of comminuted whole lemon per sachet. Matter taken up with manufacturers.
Yeast tablets	1	-	
	<u>380</u>	<u>11</u>	

Laboratory facilities

The bacteriological examination of water, milk, foods and pathological specimens is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Wood Street, Wakefield.

Chemical analysis of foods, drugs, fertilisers and water are carried out by Mr. R. A. Dalley, F.R.I.C., who is employed as the City Analyst for Leeds and also acts for the City of Wakefield.

(d) FOOD INSPECTION

Number of Animals slaughtered in the City during 1970

<u>Animals</u>	<u>Private Slaughterhouses</u>
Cattle	13,646
Calves	-
Pigs	47,703
Sheep	44,236

A total of 105,585 animals was slaughtered in 1970, compared with 99,178 in the previous year, an increase of 6,407.

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle exclu- ding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	13573	73	-	44236	47703	-
Number inspected	13573	73	-	44236	47703	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	1	2	-	44	157	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	6826	36	-	6520	11184	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	50.29	52.05	-	14.74	23.77	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	125	-
Percentage of the number inspected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	0.262	-

	Cattle exclu- ding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
<u>Cysticerai</u>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	32	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

Meat and Offal condemned at the private slaughterhouses - 67 tons 8 cwt. 0 qrs. 0 st. 11 lb.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958

A total of 26 licences to slaughter or stun animals was issued during 1970. Twenty one of the licences were renewal and 5 were new licences.

Poultry Inspection

There are no poultry processing premises within the City.

Inspection of Other Food

	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	sts.	lb.
Cheese	-	-	2	1	1
Shredded Beef suet	-	-	1	1	12
Frozen Foods	-	8	3	0	10
Chestnuts	-	1	2	0	11
Vegetables	2	5	0	0	10
Bacon	-	-	2	1	2
Dried Fruit	-	-	3	1	4
Fruit	4	8	2	0	3
Butter	-	1	3	0	12
Tomato Paste	-	-	2	0	2
Preserves	-	-	1	1	0
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	10

Total	7	9	2	0	7
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	<u>No. of tins</u>	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	sts.	lb.
Meat	869	1	10	1	0	7
Milk	123	-	1	0	0	6
Vegetables	1151	1	13	0	1	11
Fruit	4801	8	6	1	1	11
Fish	100	-	-	1	1	5
Total	<u>7044</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>12</u>

Disposal of Unsound Food

The unsound meat from the private slaughterhouse is disposed of by sale to processing contractors whose plants have been approved by this Department.

All other unsound food is disposed of by incineration at the Department's own incinerator installed at the Ambulance Station and Disinfestation Centre in Brunswick Street.

PLACES OF EMPLOYMENT

The number of shop premises within the City which are provided with hoists and lifts is insufficient to allow for any general comments as to the operation of the Hoists and Lifts Regulations. In one or two instances where insurance inspections have revealed defects the occupiers have made arrangements to have the work put in hand.

It has not been found necessary to take any action to remind occupiers of their obligation to report accidents under Section 48 of the Act, rather it is a source of amazement that some very trivial accidents necessitate employees being off work for the specified period of time.

Notices from H.M. Inspector of Factories

During the year 4 notices were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories reporting contraventions of the Act.

I. INSPECTION OF FACTORIES

	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	6	10	1	-
	320	102	15	-
	12	7	-	-
Totals	338	119	16	-

II. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage to floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences					
(a) insufficient	1	1	-	-	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	13	5	-	4	-
(c) not separate for sexes	2	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
	16	6	-	4	-

III. OUTWORKERS

Nature of Work	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists to the Council	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices Served	Prosecutions
Wearing Apparel Making, etc., Cleaning and Washing	6	-	-	-	-	-

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

Registration and General Inspections:-

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during year	Number of registered premises at the end of the year	Number of registered premises receiving an inspection
Offices	14	220	62
Retail Shops	30	460	92
Wholesale shops, Warehouses	6	47	10
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	3	90	20
Fuel storage depots	-	2	-
Total number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises under the Act			788

Reported Accidents:-

Workplace	Number reported	Total number investigated	Action Recommended			
			Prosecution	Formal Warning	Informal advice	No Action
Offices	4	1	-	-	1	-
Retail shops	18	1	-	1	-	-
Wholesale shops, warehouses	54	1	-	-	-	1
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	5	-	-	-	-	-
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	81	3	-	1	1	1

Number of applications for exemption ... Nil
Number of prosecutions ... Nil

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CITY ANALYST FOR 1970

The following is a summary of the analyses made during 1970:-

Food and Drug samples	280
Fertilisers & Feeding Stuffs	17
Water Samples	2
Water for radioactivity measurement	10
Miscellaneous	4
	313

The table on pages 71-75 summarises the articles submitted for analysis under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. The percentage of unsatisfactory samples was 3.9 per cent compared with 7.2 per cent in 1969 and 13.5 per cent in 1968.

MILK

The average composition of the 62 samples analysed is shown in the table below, which, for comparison purposes, also shows the corresponding figures for 1969, together with the 1970 figures for Leeds and the minimum composition required by the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939.

Number of samples	Wakefield		Leeds	Minimum legal requirement
	1970	1969	1970	
	62	83	1,748	
Solids-not-fat	8.65%	8.58%	8.66%	8.50%
Fat	3.92%	3.72%	3.74%	3.00%
Total solids	12.57%	12.30%	12.40%	11.50%

Two of the 62 samples were classified as adulterated, one contained 15.8 per cent added water and was also 16.7 per cent deficient in fat, and the other was 10.0 per cent deficient in fat content.

All the samples were tested for the presence of Penicillin and other antibiotics with negative results.

The total included 4 Channel Island Milks which are required to contain not less than 4 per cent of fat compared with the 3.0 per cent minimum for ordinary milk.

In 10 samples the milk-solids-not-fat (which are equally if not more valuable nutritionally than the fat) fell below 8.50 per cent, thereby raising the presumption that added water was present. In each case, however, the freezing point of the milk proved the deficiency to be due to natural causes (that is cows giving poor quality milk), and not to added water.

FOOD OTHER THAN MILK

Seven of the 209 samples of food other than milk were found to be unsatisfactory. Five of these were routine samples and 2 originated from members of the public.

Before samples are classified as satisfactory they have to pass the following criteria (1) the composition of the food must comply with the legal or other accepted standard (e.g. there must be the prescribed minimum quantity of meat in sausage, orange juice in orange squash, coffee in coffee extract etc.) (2) any chemical additives (e.g. artificial colours and sweeteners, preservatives) must be on the permitted list and within the permitted amount (3) accidental contaminants and impurities (e.g. pesticide residues) must be within acceptable limits (4) the label on pre-packed food must give an accurate description of the contents, including for most foods a complete list of the ingredients, and must not include false, exaggerated or misleading claims about the composition or nutritive value of the food. These criteria are illustrated in the 7 foods which were reported against, details of which are as follows:-

Lemon drink - contained 150 mgs per cent of Cyclamic Acid. Because of doubts about its safety the use of this artificial sweetener was prohibited from 1st January, 1970. The sample was taken early in the year and almost certainly represented old stock.

Vodka - a formal sample contained 10 per cent of added water.

Smoked Polony - contained 60 parts per million of Sulphur Dioxide preservative and Beef Sausage - 270 parts per million of the same chemical. Preservative is

not allowed in polony (which is generally eaten without further cooking), but is permitted (up to 450 p.p.m.) in sausages provided its presence is made known to the purchaser at the time of sale: this had not been done.

A sample sold as Roast Pork contained Sodium Nitrite, a chemical used in pickling meat. It appears that pickled pork as distinct from fresh pork had been roasted.

Biscuit - an inch long piece of string baked in a biscuit was identical in fibre structure with the string on bags of flour and ginger used as ingredients of the biscuits.

Meat Pie - a quality defect in the pie thought by the purchaser to be an area of mould growth was not mould, the abnormal appearance being due to slight charring of a portion of the meat, which probably occurred before the pie was filled.

In the final weeks of the year concern was aroused by reports of undesirably high levels of mercury being found in Canned Tuna analysed in the United States. Samples representative of stocks of this commodity on sale in Wakefield were analysed; their mercury contents (0.1 to 0.3 p.p.m.) proved reassuringly low. The United States limit (which many experts regard as over-cautious) is 0.5 p.p.m.

DRUGS

Two samples of Medicated Lemon Drinks were reported against on the grounds that the label and illustrations on the respective packets implied the presence of a substantial amount of lemon. One brand contained no lemon at all, the other contained the equivalent of half a teaspoonful of comminuted whole lemon per sachet.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

Nine Fertilisers and 8 Feeding Stuffs were submitted. A sample of Layers Meal contravened the requirements of the Act in that no statutory statement of composition was provided at the time of sale. With this exception all the samples were satisfactory the analytical results confirming the composition claimed.

WATER ANALYSES

Samples of water from two flooded cellars were analysed in order to determine the origin of the water. The analysis excluded sewage and pointed to surface drainage as the most likely source.

RADIOACTIVITY

Routine monitoring of the City Water was continued. The average level of artificial radioactivity was 3.7 picocuries per litre compared with 3.6 picocuries per litre in 1969. The increase is not significant and could be due to the experimental error involved in measuring such low levels. Both figures represent a marked improvement from the 1963 average of 19.1 picocuries per litre when fall-out from the atmospheric testing of nuclear weapons was at its peak.

ATMOSPHERIC DUST

The deposit swept from the roof of a parked car possessed a strongly acidic reaction and microscopical examination showed the presence of large numbers of coked-oil droplets of the type emitted by oil-fired burners.

THE TOYS (SAFETY) REGULATIONS, 1967

These Regulations prescribe limits for the maximum amounts of certain toxic metals (lead, arsenic, antimony, barium, cadmium and chromium) which may be present in any coating of paint on a child's toy. The one sample submitted during the year was entirely satisfactory.

CONCLUSION

It is, once again, a pleasure to express my gratitude to my Deputy, Mr. L. A. Perkin, for his assistance in the various problems involved in the above work, and to the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. W. B. Twyford, and his Staff, for their most helpful co-operation throughout the year.

R. A. DALLEY, F.R.I.C.

Public Analyst

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

I am informed by the City Engineer that the sewerage and sewage disposal arrangements in the City are reasonably adequate.

With regard to sewage disposal, modernization works are at present being carried out to the Treatment Plant at Calder Vale, and on completion of the present contract there will remain a need for further pumping capacity. This problem is to be dealt with in the next and final phase of the Modernization Scheme, draft plans for which are at present being drawn up.

WAKEFIELD WATER 1970

(I am grateful to the Engineer and Manager of the Wakefield and District Water Board for this Report).

- 1 (a) The water supply to the City of Wakefield has been satisfactory in both quality and quantity.
 - (b) No contamination of the City supply occurred.
 - (c) No persons are supplied by standpipe and so all dwellings and persons are supplied direct from public mains.
 - (d) The fluoride content of the supply is below 0.1. mg/litre.
- 2 (a) The supply is checked regularly for bacteriological quality.

The raw water is tested twice a week and is normally unsatisfactory due to E. Coliform counts of 18 to 1800 per 100 mls.

The treated water is tested twice a week at the treatment works and twice a week in supply. During 1970 all such routine samples were satisfactory, showing an absence of coliform bacteria.

- (b) The water supply is treated to prevent plumbosolvent action. Quarterly analyses proved this to be effective.

A typical chemical analysis is as follows:-

Colour (Hazen Units)	5
Alkalinity (mg/1 CaCO_3)	15
Total Hardness (mg/1 CaCO_3)	65
Chloride (mg/1 Chlorion)	25
Electrical Conductivity (Dionic)	150
pH	7.5
Total Residual Chlorine (mg/1)	0.15
Iron (mg/1)	Nil
Manganese (mg/1)	Nil
Aluminium (mg/1)	0.15
Fluoride (mg/1 F)	Below 0.1

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